CHAPTER VI

MORTALITY

(1) THE DEATH-RATE AMONG JEWS Am) NON-JEWS

IN recent times progress in medicine and hygiene has led to a considerable reduction in the death-rate. Thus, *e.g.* smallpox, which in the eighteenth century was still responsible for about lOper cent of all deaths, has been practically stamped out by vaccination. Prussia may serve as example for the reduction in mortality; its death-rate per thousand was—

	Among the non-Jews,	the Jews.
In 1822-1837 . . ,	29-8	22-0
„ 1876-1880 . . .	25-5	17-6
„ 1886-1890 . . .	24-0	16-0
„ 1896-1900 . . .	21-3	14-2
„ 1906-1910 . . .	17-3	13-9
„ 1913 . . .	14-9	13-7
„ 1924 . . .	12-0	14-1
„ 1926 . . .	11-7	13-6
„ 1927 , . .	12-1	14-1
„ 1928 . . .	11-8	14-1
„ 1929 . . .	12-9	154

Thus the death-rate in Prussia which, for a whole century, had steadily declined, has been on the increase

with the Jews since 1924, and with the non-Jews since 1927, Until 1913, it was lower with the Jews than with the non-Jews, but it has since become higher—in 1929, 154 as against 12-9 per thousand. In Berlin, in 1929, the Jewish death-rate was 15-7 as against 13-3 with the non-Jews, and in Hamburg, in 1928, 16-3 as against 11*8. On the contrary, in